

Kansas. The Fayetteville Carolinian.

We must confess ourselves tired of Kansas and Kansas matters. For years past we have been under the necessity of boring our readers and ourselves with Kansas. As a theme for political disquisitions, the affairs of that Territory have been far more fruitful in such productions than its fields have been in material wealth or social advantage. We had hoped to have done with Kansas and cognate subjects, for a time at least, but find ourselves called upon by our contemporary "the Fayetteville Carolinian" to "define our position" in connection with some extract which appeared some time since in the *Journal* in the absence of the writer of this article, and while the Associate Editor was necessarily much pressed for time, and consequently without much leisure for very accurate analysis of every word and phrase that might occur in every extract made for the columns of the *Journal*. The article or extract against which the *Carolinian* takes exception is headed "Practical Results of Non-Intervention," taken from the Washington States.

We might fairly refer our cotemporary to the columns of our paper for years past. In those columns we have endeavored to state our views upon the Kansas question and the issues arising out of it, in as plain terms as possible—in terms calculated to express our meaning as clearly as our limited abilities allowed. If we have failed, it has been from lack of ability, not of willingness.

But let this pass. What the *Carolinian* may or may not think of Roger A. Pryor or Mr. Heiss, the Editors of the Washington States, can have little to do with the matter. We are apt to take things for what they are worth. We pin our allegiance to no man or set of men in or out of authority, nor follow them on a hair's breadth further than our own convictions of what is right in principle and expedient in policy may lead us.

In the article in question taken from the "States" there are some rather strong expressions. But in the main the "States" is right. Non-intervention by Congress in the local government of the territories, either means something or it means nothing. The policy was inaugurated for some purpose, or it was not. If we understand what was meant by non-intervention, it meant that the territories could regulate their own domestic matters in their own way, subject in all things to the Constitution of the United States. The purpose for which the policy was inaugurated was to remove, the whole question of slavery from the halls of Congress, and thus to get rid of a most irritating and dangerous agitation. Well now, suppose the inhabitants of a territory, either by omission or commission violate the Constitution of the United States—suppose they pass a law violative of a constitutional right, or omit to pass a law essential to the enjoyment of any such right, or shall the legality and constitutionality of such action or non-action be decided? Shall it be done by the legal tribunals—the Courts established by the Constitution itself—or shall it be done by sending the whole thing back to Congress—dragging the whole matter again into the arena of heated discussion? In the latter case it appears to us that the principle and policy of Non-intervention would alike be sacrificed, and this without the most remote hope of obtaining any corresponding advantage for the South, or any advantage at all. For our own part we are yet willing to rest the rights of the South in the territories upon the provisions of the Constitution as expounded by the Courts—we would not regard these rights as worth a pin's fee if left at the mercy of Congressional intervention. Congress is not a judicial tribunal—its duty is not to adjudicate upon laws. That belongs to the Courts. Suppose it be asserted that by express enactment any constitutional right of any citizen of the United States is violated in any territory, and it is counter-assured that it has not been violated, how shall the question be tested? By the Courts or by an appeal to a body composed as Congress is? We leave this question to the decision of any thinking man at the South.

The very principle for which the friends of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution contended, was that of the right of the people of the territory to form their own constitution in their own way, subject to the provisions of the constitution and the laws passed in accordance with that instrument. We favored the admission of Kansas on this principle; but the issues then raised have passed, although not before they had done quite enough harm. Does our cotemporary wish to fight these battles over again? Can it find no foemen worthy of its steel outside of the Democratic ranks? We should be very sorry to think so. We will not think so. We will not think that it means to signalize a new era in its history by attacking simultaneously the *Journal* and our worthy and able Democratic cotemporary of the *Winston-Salem Sentinel*, in which paper the article from the *States* appeared this week, "without note or comment."

The Convention of the Democrats of Tennessee which assembled at Nashville on the 17th of last month, affirmed the same views that we now affirm. Upon a position essentially the same the whole South must concentrate and the whole conservative force of the country must go with it, if we are to have peace or quietness or safety, or even a chance of permanence.

The act under which Kansas was erected into or organized as a territory, provides in section 24th that "the legislative power of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act." And section 27th of the same act, going on to arrange the judiciary for the territory, provides for the mode in which appeals shall be taken direct from the Supreme Court of the territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the amount in controversy shall exceed one thousand dollars; "except that in all cases involving the title to slaves, the said writs of error or appeals shall be allowed and decided by the said Supreme Court, without regard to the value of the matter, property or title in controversy." Unquestionably, then, it was the intention to remove the discussion of all local questions out of the halls of Congress by vesting in the Territorial Legislature power over all rightful subjects of Legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States, and the law or organizing the territory, and that legal decisions, and not Congressional interventions are looked to as the remedy in case of any violation, especially in the matter of title to slaves, is made evident by the provision granting a direct appeal from the Supreme Court of the Territory to the Supreme Court of the United States, "without regard to the value of the matter, property or title in controversy."

Waiving all questions of principle, we can practically hope for little from Congress. The receptor has passed from the South. The North now wields it—how, let the last gathering, dignified by the name of a Congress of the United States, answer. A few more such gatherings must bring our system of Government into contempt abroad and distrust at home. A great internal department unprovided for, and the honor of the country abroad unprotected, while the salaries of Congressmen were very faithfully provided for and drawn.

Exports. Under our Commercial head will be found a table showing the exports from the port of Wilmington for the first quarter of 1859, as compared with the first quarter of 1858. The comparison, generally, is favorable, showing an increase in spirits turpentine, rosin, tar, cotton, flour, rice and wheat. There is little change in lumber, the increase in foreign balancing the decrease in coastwise shipments.

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The Fayetteville Carolinian.—Our District.

Our Fayetteville cotemporary of last week takes the *Wilmington Journal* roundly to task—takes our venerable self under its sage tutelage, accuses us of a lack of independence, and we know not what else; says that we remind it of a faithful lover who wishes to propose and don't want to. We don't think anybody will hereafter suspect our cotemporary of bashfulness. It makes its assertions without hesitation or qualification. Were it gifted with omniscience and the power of discerning spirits, it could hardly speak more positively as regards either facts or motives. As compared with the tone of our Fayetteville cotemporary of this week, we must confess that we are bashful. We may think with it, that the party in this District does not desire a Convention; but we are not prepared to assert our own opinion as a positive fact, or say with the *Carolinian*, when speaking of a Convention, "One thing is certain. The party does not desire one." We prefer to let the party speak for itself. It is of age, we take it. Let the people say what they want, and not the *Journal*, or *Carolinian*, and let not their motives be impugned by us, at least; neither let us designate those who may differ from us in opinion as wire-pullers, political office-seekers, or persons actuated by merely personal motives. These be queer words to apply to good Democrats—this is a queer way of enforcing a course of policy. The *Journal* took the liberty of remarking that if there was any considerable feeling in favor of a Convention, it proceeded from considerations wholly apart from any feelings of personal hostility to Mr. Winslow. The *Carolinian* does not agree with us. It asserts positively, that "if any such feeling exists, its inception can be traced to wire-pullers, political office-seekers, and in a few instances it is governed by matters of a purely personal nature." All who do not happen to agree with the *Carolinian*, had better look out. If this mode of speaking be what the *Carolinian* means by independence and coming out boldly, then we plead guilty to a lack of "independence" and an unwillingness to "come out boldly."

When Mr. Ashe was the Congressional incumbent in this district we were opposed to New Hanover county taking the initiative in calling for a Convention. Now that Mr. Winslow of the incumbent we should do the same thing. Then we stood ready, as did the Democrats of this county, to take part in a Convention should the other counties of the district think proper to call one. We did not denounce any such thing in advance as springing from wire-pullers or political office-seekers. We trust that the *Carolinian* may yet find that we are not quite so bad as it now seems to think us. That we at least do not want a Convention for any selfish end—that differences of opinion on such points may well be tolerated without injury, and cannot be prevented by the imputation of wrong motives to those differing.

The fact is, the *Journal* does not want a Convention at all. It simply desires to know what the people want, that it may obey their wishes in this respect.

The following is the article from the *Carolinian* to which we refer. We commend it to the careful perusal of the readers of the *Journal*.

OUR DISTRICT.—The "Journal" has been giving us their views on Districts generally, and our own in particular. We do not know how to take the "Journal." It reminds us very much of a faithful lover, who wishes to propose and don't like to. If the "Journal" wants a Convention, why not come out boldly and say so? If we thought a Convention were necessary, we would have independence enough to declare it!

We do not know that any other man could come before the Democracy of this District, even with a Conventional nomination, who would poll so heavy a vote as Mr. Winslow, should he run in the event of their being no Convention.

When Mr. Ashe was a candidate, upon the same terms as Mr. Winslow is at present, no cry of disaffection or life estate was heard from the "Carolinian," and much less from the "Journal."

We can not agree with the "Journal" as to the origin of the feeling in favor of a Convention being held. If any such exists, its inception can be traced to wire-pullers, political office-seekers, and in a few instances, it is governed by matters of a purely personal nature. This is manifest from the fact that if there be a Convention, Mr. Winslow will be made an exception to the former rule and practice of the District.

We cannot learn where the feeling in favor of a Convention exists. One thing is certain, the party does not desire one. Individual requests or desires should not govern the whole party, or lead them to adopt a measure heretofore unknown among them.

We would not be understood as depreciating the Democratic doctrine of Conventional action, we have been too long a Democrat to repudiate this portion of our political creed; we only oppose it, because it would remedy the feeling in favor of a Convention.

Let our late member have an equal advantage with those who have preceded him, and then inaugurate the practice of Conventions, and hereafter there will be no misunderstanding upon the subject.

So far as we have heard, officially, from this District, the feeling is unanimously in favor of Mr. Winslow; nor has there been any expression in favor of a Convention at this time.

We took occasion some time since to refer to the case of Hon. Bedford Brown, in connection with the retirement of Hon. David S. Reid from the Senate of the United States. One object we had in view was to warn all persons, Democrats in particular, against the persevering efforts of willing to belittle and cast ridicule upon worthy gentlemen of the Democratic party. So far had this thing been carried—so successfully had the game been played against Mr. Brown that really the world was surprised to find in him a man of whom the State and the Legislature might well be proud—a man fit to occupy any position with honor to himself and to the State. Mr. Brown has killed off the wittings.

From the first, Hon. David S. Reid has been the object of a similar class of attacks. All manner of squibs and pop-guns have been fired at him. It has been regarded as something peculiarly smart and terribly crushing to call him "Little Davy," and yet when their giants, for nearly all the opposition leaders are giants, ran against "Little Davy,"—crushed him with their eloquence—overpowered him with their magnificence, etc., he somehow got the votes of the people, and the big giants and the little wittings alike failed. They can never forgive him for being the instrument of their humiliating defeat. Even in his retirement they pursue him, and still the great point is on "Little Davy," a cheap sort of wit, we think. Well, every one to his notion.

But what a reflection does these very funny attacks upon Mr. Reid cast upon those who were his very successful opponents before the people. He was elected to Congress from a district which had until then, given whig majorities. He was elected Governor in a State which was regarded as firmly fixed for the opposition. The "gallant" champions of the then dominant party met him on the stump, the eloquent men thundered against him, and last but not least, the witty men fired off their irresistible artillery, and lo, "Little Davy" triumphed over them all! What weaklings these giants and funny men must have been to have been so easily used up by so contemptible an opponent.

Now, we do not pretend that Mr. Reid is a great man; but we think we know him to be a good, sensible, clear-sighted, North Carolina statesman, devoted to the honor and the best interests of North Carolina and the Union; a courteous gentleman, of more than ordinary ability, and of remarkably sound judgment—a man of the highest purity of character, and of unimpeachable honesty. Is this man a fair subject for ridicule? We ask the question of all fair-minded men—nay, we ask it of some of our opposition cotemporaries who do themselves the injustice to fall in with the prevailing slang against Governor Reid.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.—It is said that a roasted onion bound upon the risk, on the pulse, will stop the most intractable toothache in a very few minutes.

Death of a Venerable Citizen.

Dr. Armand J. DeRosset, the oldest living native of Wilmington, passed away yesterday afternoon. We believe he was among the oldest citizens, if not the oldest citizen, of the Cape Fear country, as he was certainly among the most respected.

Dr. DeRosset, we learn, was born in Wilmington on the 17th of November, 1767, and was, consequently in his 92nd year. Down to a comparatively recent period he had enjoyed an unusual degree of health, and we think that he finally yielded less to disease than to the gradual decay of nature, falling like the ripe grain, surrounded by his descendants to the third and fourth generation.

Some one better qualified by knowledge and acquaintance with Dr. DeRosset and his family will no doubt pay a fitting tribute to his memory, but we feel that so venerable a landmark, so long identified with the history of our town—a gentleman connecting the present age with that which preceded our birth as a nation, bridging that long interval of time by the record of a useful and well-spent life, cannot be allowed to depart from among us without at least some such feeble and inadequate notice as our limited information enables us to make.—*Daily Journal*, 2d inst.

WE assure our neighbors of the *Herald* that we appreciate fully their very kind notice in yesterday's issue of their paper, but beg leave to state a thing or two, one of which is that we differ from them in *to*, when they talk about the dryness of the articles in their own spiritously sheet; another is, that our only reason for caring about the paternity of certain profound speculations on Fossil Remains, is that we are in the field for the office of State Geologist, with the honors and especially the emoluments thereof—our aim and object is to be as dry-as-dust as possible, if not more so. We desire to come the grand, gloomy and peculiar to be as wise and as scientifically stupid as a parboiled donkey.—Then will our success be brilliant.—*Jh*.

Our neighbors of the *Wilmington Herald*, like our somewhat more distant neighbors of the *Fayetteville Carolinian*, are rather puzzled to find out what side the *Journal* takes on the question of a Democratic Convention in this district. It never seems to have occurred to our worthy cotemporaries that we never pretended to take sides—that all we aimed at was to state impartially the considerations bearing upon the subject, leaving the decision of the whole matter where it properly belongs—with the Democratic people of the district. It is pretty evident that these cotemporaries of ours don't understand us, but it is equally so that the fault is not ours.

The trial of Sickles commences to-day in Washington City. It will form one of the memorable cases, and will, no doubt, be extensively reported and commented upon. The London Times says that in the United States a man injured as Sickles was discharged at his injurer a revolver, in London before off a barrister at him. Both dangerous weapons. The Times rather appears to lean to the legal weapon and the damages in pocket.

CONVICTED.—We learn that two negro men named "Clem" and "Andrew," indicted for the murder of Mr. Alfred Boyett some time last Fall, were tried this week at Duplin Superior Court and convicted of the murder. The negroes belonged to Wm. E. Hill, Esq., of Duplin. They were convicted upon their own voluntary confession of their guilt. For the State—Solicitor Houston, with whom were associated Wm. H. Washington and Duncan K. McKee, Esqs. For the defence—Joshua G. Wright and Eli W. Hall, Esqs. The trial occupied the greater part of two days.

Against a negro of Major Kennan's, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the affair, the Grand Jury did not find a bill.

California is excited—that is to say, the San Francisco newspapers are. They threaten secession because of the failure of Congress to pass the Pacific Rail Road Bill. A little gas will do no great harm.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the *Journal*, dated Lumberton, March 31, 1859.

The Superior Court of Law for this county, is now in session. His Honor, Judge Heath, presiding. To-day, at 10 o'clock, the Judge pronounced sentence of death on Bill, a slave, the property of Mr. Baker. Bill had, at a previous term of this court, been convicted of burglary, and sentenced to be hanged, but took an appeal to the Supreme Court, where the case was decided against him. His Honor, Judge Heath, sentenced him to be hanged on the 29th of April next.

Arrival of the Northern Light. Revolution at Valparaiso—Highly Important News from Central America.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall, with dates to the 22d inst., and six hundred and seventy passengers and \$137,000 in treasure from California arrived to-night.

Dates from Valparaiso to March 1st bring accounts of another abortive attempt at revolution on the 25th of February. The battle lasted four hours, resulting adversely to the patriots. The American consulate was riddled with shots.

The revolutionary movement throughout Chili was dangerously powerful and popular.

By the English mail steamer there is important news from Greytown. The United States ship of war Decatur, having anchored in a cove near San Juan Del Sur, was taken for a frigate vessel; when the President with 300 troops took possession of the transit route to prevent a landing. Being apprised of the true character of the Decatur, he retreated, destroying all the bridges in his course. Meanwhile the French officers, with a small force, crossed the lake to the river San Juan, and seized the White steamers, and forcibly imprisoned their officers and crews. They were not released when the steamer left.

The forts of Castillo and San Carlos are to be given up to M. Bely and his men for their headquarters.

Three treaties negotiated by Sir George Osseley have been ratified.

The work-shops and houses on Punta Arenas, belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, have been swept away by the sea.

According to the Panama Star, it was the Nicaraguan government officers who took possession of the American lake boats, which had been abandoned to M. Bely.

The same paper reports all the southern part of Chili in the hands of the Government. Talca had been delivered up to the government without fighting; and the general opinion was that in a month the country would be as quiet as ever.

Later from California.

St. Louis, March 31.—The overland mail from San Francisco on the 7th has arrived here. It brings no important intelligence from California.

Dates from Victoria are to the 29th February.—A proposition had been made to annex the colony of Victoria to British Columbia.

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Foreign Intelligence.

New York, March 31.—The following additional foreign news has come to hand by the recent arrival of the steamer Paris.

LONDON, March 19.—It is stated that the Pope is about to send cardinals to Vienna and to Paris to arrange a mode for the troops to evacuate the Roman States, but the evacuation will probably be postponed till the question of peace is decided. Sardina has completed her 10,000,000 loan and has contracted for 50,000 revolvers in France. The garrison at Turin and all the cavalry have marched to the river Tino, which forms the boundary of Austria. Austria intends to concentrate forces on the Piedmont frontier. 110 thirty-six pounders had arrived at Pavia; 6,000 men are quartered at Lodi; 7,000 more will shortly assemble at Milan. 10,000 siege shells have been distributed to the army, which it is stated will be used to attack Alessandria.

The London Times correspondent writes: "The impression that peace will not be long maintained is stronger than ever. Austria is fully prepared for war, but will keep her promise to England not to act aggressively."

The London Daily News Paris correspondent says that Prince Napoleon will certainly be created Viceroy of Algeria.

NAPLES, March 15th.—An operation on the King was ineffectual for the removal of a tumor in the groin, and gangrene is feared.

The industrial strength of the King of Prussia is completely exhausted.

One hundred and fifty thousand persons had died of cholera in Jeddo, within the month.

SPAIN.—The latest despatch from Madrid states that the Government has ordered a definite settlement of the Mexican question. An imposing squadron is organizing and other warlike preparations are progressing.

FRANCE.—Monsieur Willand, the great capitalist, and M. Bely's banker, has been arrested, but was released. His affairs will be subjected to a rigid investigation.

Details of Foreign News by the *Perla* and *Kangaroo*. The Kangaroo and *Perla* arrived at N. York Thursday morning, bringing dates to the 19th ult. We give the following details of the news they brought.

LOUIS NAPOLEON SPEAKS TO GERMANY.—The Monitor of the 19th published another official article on the war question, of which the following is a telegraphic summary:

It commences by stating that of Germany now presents an appearance both afflicting and astonishing. It has been a long time since the consideration of the alarming state of affairs in Italy merely to ally it in concert with the allies, and in the interest of European tranquility. It is impossible to show a more sincere desire to unravel peacefully the existing difficulties, and to prevent further complications, which are always the result of want of foresight and decision. The article proceeds to show that the mistrust of a part of Germany springs from reflections unjust and painful to France. It shows contempt for the independence of her policy, the existence of a great nation like France is not restricted to her frontiers, but manifests itself to the world at large by salutary acts. France used her endeavors for the benefit of her national power and the advantage of civilization. When a nation relinquishes this character, she relinquishes her rank. To contest her right to this legitimate influence would be to mistake the rights of France. The Emperor would have to overcome all prejudices when he ascended the throne. What would have happened if, by acting otherwise, he had rejected with distrust the servants of a former dynasty; and if, instead of establishing the tranquility of Europe on a firmer footing, he had taken it by redeeming the recollections of 1814 and 1815? Such, however he has not done.

"The Emperor does not hold the whole of Germany responsible for the errors and malevolence of certain manifestations which spring rather from mean resentment than from serious fears. Germany has nothing to anticipate from us for her independence. We sympathize with her nationality. By showing herself impatient she will show herself foresighted, and will do better service to the cause of peace. Prussia understood the line of policy when she united herself with England in order to promulgate wise counsels at Vienna, at a time when agitators were endeavoring to arouse angry passions, and to form a coalition amongst the States of the German confederation against us. The attitude of Prussia is certainly more advantageous to Germany than the attitude of those who, appealing to the malice and prejudice of 1815, expose themselves to the risk of irritating national feeling in France. The French people are susceptible in regard to its honor, but at the same time moderate in the employment of its strength. If threats will arouse it, it may nevertheless be pacified by conciliation."

The Emperor was to review the Imperial Guard on Sunday, the 20th, in being the anniversary of the entry into Paris of Napoleon I. on his escape from Elba. There was some expectation that the Emperor would address the troops.

Several persons formerly condemned and exiled for political offences, had been authorized to return to France.

LORD COWLEY'S MISSION.—The Correspondence has been the subject of the result of Lord Cowley's efforts to effect an arrangement.

The mission which the English diplomatist came to fulfill here is now closed, and it can be declared not to have been crowned with success in the real meaning of the term. Though Count de Buol did not completely reject the propositions of the Berlin cabinet, which were warmly supported by that of Berlin, he thought right to submit to the table, in their second conference, as already stated, a counter-proposal on the basis of which Austria would consent to enter diplomatically, and with the co-operation of the other great powers, into negotiations with France. A few days after this counter-proposal had been sent to London it became known at Vienna that the cabinet at the Tuilleries refused to accept the basis proposed, on the ground that it would rather concentrate than change the abnormal situation of Italy against the permanent existence of which so many policy makers are made. The revision of the old treaties in the petty States of Italy was conceded by the Austrian government, but on the express condition that on the slightest revolutionary movement it should have the conclusive right of intervening militarily. We might add that the simultaneous evacuation of the Roman States by France and Austria, admitted in principle, the Austrian troops would not be less ready to march into the three fortresses of Ferrara, Piacenza, and Comacchio. Austria declared herself perfectly disposed to join her good offices to those of the great powers to induce the petty States of Italy by persuasions to effect administrative reforms; but that concession will not appear to prudent persons to be of any weight as long as Austria maintains its in the Lombardo-Venetian provinces the administrative system now in force for half a century. To sum up, the English diplomatist has left Vienna, bearing with him, it is true, the most friendly and pacific assurances on the part of the Austrian government and court, but without having obtained any positive engagement of adherence to the proposals which the British government, in the most praiseworthy manner, had put forward.

The Vienna Courier continued to decline daily until the 18th, when there was a rise of one per cent. on the strength of favorable news from Paris.

The latest Vienna correspondence of the London Times says the impression that peace would not be long maintained was stronger than ever. Austria was fully prepared for war, but would faithfully keep the promise given to the British government not to act aggressively.

The London Daily News says the attitude of the Austrian and Sardinian troops was so extremely menacing that the prospect of the crisis being precipitated by a military collision was impressed more painfully than ever upon the public mind.

Warlike preparations continued at Vienna, and the journals indulged in energetic language.

There was a panic on change at Vienna on the 14th, and funds fell nearly two per cent.

The Austrians were said to be preparing a military hospital at Pavia, to have 2,000 beds.

All the regiments on the frontier of Croatia had been moved into Lombardy.

The Emperor Joseph was expected shortly to inspect the fortresses and the troops quartered in Italy.

The Vienna despatch says that large bodies of troops had recently come to that city from the northern and eastern provinces of the empire, and there was reason to believe that another army of 50,000 men would in a few days, be on their way to Italy.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that Austria will actually act strictly on the defensive, and that her great arrangements are made purely from lack of faith in the pacific expressions of the Emperor of the French.

An outbreak in Central Italy was considered certain before the end of March.

Alleged Waggon Road Frauds.

New York, April 2.—J. Churchill Woods was yesterday held in \$10,000 bail, on charge of having perpetrated heavy frauds upon the government in connection with disbursements in behalf of the waggon road between El Paso and Fort Yuma and California.

From Vera Cruz Per United States Frigate Saratoga.

MOBILE, March 31st.—The United States frigate Saratoga arrived at Pensacola on the 25th inst. She left Vera Cruz on the 12th. She left the U. S. ship of war Savannah, two Spanish, four French and four English men of war in the harbor. The rumors of the internal war were conflicting, and it was impossible to gather any intelligence that could be relied on. General Miramon had met with several defeats, but his troops were not within striking distance of Vera Cruz. He was confident of success.

The Saratoga takes stores, and will return without delay to relieve the Savannah.

Important from Mexico.

WASHINGTON, March 30. It is understood here that the Government has received important official dispatches from Mexico by the Saratoga from Vera Cruz, which arrived at Pensacola yesterday. It is also said that private letters have been received here, stating that Gen. Miramon either has or is about to conclude a secret treaty with France and Sardinia for some portion of the provinces of Tehuantepec, Tabasco and Chiapas, for money to be paid down to enable him to carry on the war against the Liberals. Those best informed say that the above is probably the correct version of the advices by the Saratoga.

From the *Taxboro' (N. C.) Southerner*.

Newspapers Retrospective.

Thirty-five years ago this day, March 26, 1824, we commenced our editorial career in this State, by issuing the first No. of the Free Press, in the neighboring town of Halifax. We published it there for two years, and after a brief suspension and removal, we commenced it in August, 1826, and continued it until in 1852 its title was changed to the *Southerner*, by our oldest son, to whom we surrendered its editorial duties a brief period, but continued to superintend the mechanical department.

In March, 1824, there were but ten newspapers published in the State, and of these the *Hillsboro' Recorder* is the only one that yet retains its title and editor, the venerable and respected Dennis Heartt, Esq., who recently entered on the fortieth year of his publication. The *Fayetteville Observer* was commenced in the beginning of January, 1825, by Edward J. Hale, Esq., its present senior editor. Thomas Loring, Esq., who has recently taken the editorial chair of the *Goldsboro' Tribune*, we understand, edited a newspaper in this State previous to Mr. Heartt, but he was not in the editorial corps when we were created. Of the large number now published in this State, there are but few which are of recent origin. The late rapid improvements in the newspaper press indicate a much better feeling toward them than has heretofore prevailed, and we hope they will be continued until the press of this State will compare favorably with any other in the Union.

The *Prigate Curacao*.

WASHINGTON, April 1st.—The English frigate Curacao, having on board as a passenger the new English Minister to this country, Lord Lyon, has now been out thirty-seven days. Serious apprehensions are felt as to her safety.

A Cincinnati paper tells of a couple in that city married last week who were so delighted with their prospect of conjugal bliss that they both became intoxicated as soon as they left the office, and forgot what had passed. They returned to the magistrate and wished to be wedded again, and were greatly amazed when informed the ceremony had once been performed.

The *Mustang Liniment* cures Rheumatism; The *Mustang Liniment* cures Stiff Joints; The *Mustang Liniment* cures Burns and Wounds; The *Mustang Liniment* cures Sores and Ulcers; The *Mustang Liniment* cures Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples;

The *Mustang Liniment* cures Neuralgia; The *Mustang Liniment* cures Corns and Warts; The *Mustang Liniment* is worth 1,000,000 DOLLARS PER ANNUM

To the United States, as the preserver and restorer of valuable Horses and Cattle. It cures all Sprains, Galls, Wounds, Sore Joints, &c.

Will you answer the question? Did you ever hear of an ordinary Sore, Swelling, Sprain or Stiffness, either on man or beast, which the *Mustang Liniment* would not cure? Did you ever visit any respectable Druggist in any part of the world—in Europe, Asia or America—who did not say "it was the greatest discovery of the age?" Sold everywhere. Every family should have it; three sizes.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York. Jan. 7, 1859. 19-1m

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER AND PILLS.

For the Destruction of all kinds of Garden Insects, Ants, Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ticks, Fleas, Mosquitoes, Rats and Mice, &c.

What greater trouble, in an hour of ease, Than gnawing rats, bed-bugs and fleas. Gardens can be preserved and houses rid of these pests.—It was discovered by Mr. E. Lyon, a French Chemist, in Asia, and has been patronized by all Eastern governments and colleges. Reference can be made wherever the article has been tried. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. Many worthless imitations are advertised. Be sure it bears the name of E. LYON. Remember—

"The Lyon Powder kills insects in